



SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1910.

## UNION MEN BACK UP EMPLOYERS

Appeal to Taft to Allow Railroads to Raise Rates.

## DEMAND A SQUARE DEAL

Leaders Say It Marks Growth of Fairness Toward Companies That Pay the Wages—Represent 350,000 Workmen.

The most significant council of railroad employees ever held in this country, instructed, at the Amsterdam Opera House in New York, the chiefs of the four great organizations of railroad workmen to go to Washington and appeal to the government of the United States for a square deal to their employers.

The meeting was characterized by the brotherhoods themselves as the most momentous since the first spike was driven into the first road for these reasons: "It was the first out and out pronouncement that the interests of employer and employee are identical." It was the first time the power of the unions have ever united to back up the railroad companies by going direct to the government. It marked, as the leaders of the brotherhood agreed, the growth of a spirit of fairness and mutuality toward the companies that pay the wages. It served notice that, while the brotherhoods are not minded to be tags for any political party, they intend to scrutinize the attitude of candidates for office (particularly for federal office) as to how employers as well as employees shall be treated by the lawmakers and law enforcers.

### 3000 Delegates Present.

Three thousand delegates, representing the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, gathered at the Amsterdam Opera House, listened to speeches from Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the engineers; A. B. Garretson, president of the conductors; W. G. Lee, president of the trainmen; P. H. Morrissey, president of the American Railroad Investors' and Employees' association; G. H. Sines, vice president of the trainmen, and other executives.

The delegates came with the authority from 350,000 railroad workmen on sixty-three railroads east of the Mississippi river, and they represented 2,000,000 voters dependent for a livelihood on the railroad companies. After a four hours' conference they addressed a memorial to President Taft, the interstate commerce commission and all national and state law-making bodies. The memorial contains resolutions which support the proposal of the railroad companies that they be permitted to make a reasonable increase in rates.

The brotherhoods didn't take action suddenly or tumultuously. The proposal to stand by the companies had been talked over for several months in all the lodges. It had been threshed out thoroughly, and the delegates came to the council with one idea in mind, that the employees were in the same boat as the companies. They were in absolute harmony on all of the principal points brought up at the meeting.

Everything the railroads must buy had gone up in price and the only thing that they sell has gone down. The companies are required to make a greater output every year for perfect service, safety appliances, wages and supplies.

The rates now permitted are too low to enable the companies to make a fair profit, pay fair wages or to continue to provide high class service to the public.

The employees can obtain fair wages only by supporting the companies in an appeal to the government to authorize railroad increases which experience has shown to be necessary.

The companies need the backing of their employees, especially in view of the constant agitation of manufacturers' associations, jobbers, middlemen and politicians for still lower rates.

### 39 Killed in Wreck.

Thirty-nine persons were killed and seven or more badly injured when a southbound limited and a northbound local car on the Wabash Valley traction line collided near Kingsland, just north of Fort Wayne, Ind.

The accident occurred on a short curve and many of the bodies were so mangled that identification was difficult.

Hardly any of the passengers in the two cars escaped injury, but the less seriously hurt gave what assistance they could, and in a few moments thirty-six bodies, badly mutilated, were carried to the roadside and placed along the track. Three others were so pinned in the debris that they could not be removed till wrecking crews arrived upon the scene.

What caused the accident is not known, but it is supposed that there was a misunderstanding of orders. The car carrying the people to the fair was an extra. It is believed that its position on the road was not definitely known to the limited, and, running on its own time, was not apprised of its

approach.

### Deadly Toadstools Kill Two.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Christy are dead at their home in Barnesboro, near Ebensburg, Pa., as a result of eating their six small children are alive because the toadstools were cooked with cayenne pepper and the little ones refused to touch them.

For the last few weeks hundreds of people in Cambria county have been going into the woods and fields for mushrooms. Christy and his wife were amateurs at gathering mushrooms, never having seen them growing until recently.

Christy gathered a basket of what he thought were mushrooms and took them home. His wife prepared them for supper, using a large quantity of cayenne pepper in the sauce. When they were put on the table one of the children tasted them and complained because the pepper burned his tongue. The other five children refused to touch them at all. Christy and his wife ate heartily.

Some time later they were seized with severe pains. Dr. J. C. McMillen and Dr. J. H. Wood were called and decided immediately that the supposed mushrooms were toadstools, but the man and woman failed to respond to treatment and both died.

### G. A. R. Elects New Chief.

John E. Gilman, of Boston, was elected as commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. for the coming year at the encampment at Atlantic City. John McElroy, of Washington, was the only other candidate. He withdrew his name before the voting began.

The veterans of the G. A. R. grasped the business problems confronting them in their national encampment and went about other matters affecting the Grand Army with a determination to make the present meeting a complete success.

Rochester, N. Y., will in all probability be the next encampment site of the Grand Army. The veterans voted to go to the Empire State city if suitable railroad rates can be secured. If this isn't possible the matter is entirely in the hands of the commander-in-chief and the executive committee. Los Angeles, Cal., put up a good fight for the 1911 meet, but after the first ballot Rochester was chosen, with the transportation proviso.

### Two Men Die in Old Well.

Andrew Sipe and John Spangler, aged respectively fifty-five and sixty years, of Yocumtown, near York, Pa., lost their lives in an old well at Base Horse store.

Oil had soaked into the well from a tank and Sipe undertook to clean it. He threw down a quantity of straw and then set fire to it so as to get rid of the oil and gas which had gathered at the bottom.

After he thought the well was all burned out he fastened a rope to a roller and proceeded to go down. He had not gone far when Spangler noticed that he dropped.

Sipe made frightful signs for help and Spangler started down after him. He had gone only a short distance when he met with the same fate. He dropped to the bottom suffocated.

The men had no doubt become stifled by the gas formed after the straw and oil had been burned. Both men were dead by the time they were reached.

### How Pennsylvania Cities Grow.

Population statistics of the thirteen census were issued by the census bureau for the following cities:

Erie, Pa., 66,525, an increase of 13,792, or 20.2 per cent over 52,733 in 1900.

Altoona, Pa., 52,127, an increase of 13,154, or 33.8 per cent over 38,973 in 1900.

McKeesport, Pa., 42,694, an increase of 8,467, or 24.7 per cent over 34,227 in 1900.

Williamsport, Pa., 31,860, an increase of 3103 or 10.8 per cent over 28,757 in 1900.

### Never Heard of Roosevelt.

In the naturalization court at Easton, Pa., Toribio Cortazzo, of Bushkill Centre, who has been in the United States fourteen years, told Judge Scott he had never heard of Theodore Roosevelt, but he knew Taft was the president. He got his papers.

### Girl Dies in Marathon Waltz.

Miss Elizabeth Harris said, "I could die waltzing," at the close of a dance in Chicago. As she seated herself she fell over and died within a few minutes. She had been dancing continuously for four hours. Miss Harris was twenty-two years old.

### Two Babies Drowned.

Clark and Eldo Robinson, aged three and five years respectively, were drowned in Doty's mill pond, near North Vernon, Ind. The younger of the two fell into the mill race and the older boy lost his life in a heroic effort to save his brother.

### GENERAL MARKETS

PHILADELPHIA — FLOUR week; winter clear, \$4.45; city mills, fancy, \$4.60.

WHEAT FLOUR quiet, at \$4.40 per barrel.

CORN quiet; No. 2 red, new, 99c.

WHOLESTALE; No. 2 yellow, local, 62c.

OATS quiet; No. 2 white, 39c.

POULTRY: Live steady; hens, 15c; old roosters, 11c; 12c. Dressed firm; choice fowls, 18c; old roosters, 13c.

BUTTER firm; extra creamery, 32c.

EGGS steady; selected, 31c; 32c; nearby, 27c; western, 27c.

POTATOES quiet, at 55c-60c. bush.

### Live Stock Markets.

PITTSBURGH (Union Stock Yards)—CATTLE lower; choice, \$7.20-7.40; prime, \$6.90-7.15.

SHEEP lower; prime wethers, \$4.40-4.60; culls and common, \$2.50-3.00; calves, \$10.00-10.50; lambs, \$4.50-5.00.

HOGS lower; prime heavies, \$9.25-9.50; mediums, \$9.15-9.40; heavy Yorkers, \$9.70-9.95; light Yorkers, \$9.25-9.50; pigs, \$9.00-9.50; roughs, \$8.50-9.00.

HARRY—James made a big pile of rocks with that little sell of his.

JOHN—Yes, and he's got a bigger pile now and a smaller cell.—Exchange.

## HOW THE CHURCH AIDS SCHOOLS

Educational Day Observed by A. M. E. Denomination.

### IMPORTANCE OF CHARACTER.

Recent Efforts to Raise Funds For the Various Schools Were Successful. We Must Have Leaders of Thought and Teachers of Truth, Says President Scarborough of Wilberforce.

By N. BARNETT DODSON.

Nothing is more significant of the lively interest which the race is taking in the cause of education than the hearty financial support which it renders constantly through the channels of the various churches.

Every denomination has its special educational interests to which it contributes either annually or at some stated period during the year. One of the best systems of raising funds for educational work is to be found in the A. M. E. church, which observes regularly what is popularly known as educational day throughout the denomination.

At such times special efforts are made to raise (by voluntary contributions for the most part) means with which to assist such educational institutions as are under the fostering care of the denomination. Among these schools are Wilberforce university, O., of which Professor William S. Scarborough is president; Morris Brown college, Atlanta, Ga.; Kittrell school, in North Carolina, and Edwaters college, in Texas.

The day was generally observed this year on Sunday, Sept. 18. Reports so far of the amounts raised by the churches are very favorable. Coming just about the opening of the schools for the fall term, this financial aid gives the trustees of the school fund a clearer idea how to estimate or apportion funds to the various institutions.

In speaking to the students of Wilberforce at the opening of the term recently President Scarborough said:

"The educational world today is turning its attention more and more to the individual, to the making of worthy human beings, to intelligent race culture."

Saying that he did not wish to keep his comrades in the wet he was about to stop, when from all sides came cries of "Go on; go on!" Until he had finished the old soldiers stood in the pouring rain, entirely oblivious to their discomfort.

Pennsylvania was represented by many of her most prominent sons in present day life and by practically all of her men of Civil War fame who are now living.

The throng which viewed the ceremonies completely covered the broad expanse of ground immediately surrounding the monument and extended in the direction of the famous Bloody Angle.

No display or ostentation marked the exercises. There was no parade, no salute. The veterans went to the scene of the dedication singly or in groups, while the orators and others who took part in the activities of the day were conveyed to the monument without escort.

The only touch of the spectacular was given when the students from Gettysburg college marched to the memorial carrying aloft their college colors and each wearing a band of orange and blue. One hundred of their number were on the program to sing "Angel of Peace," and as the students marched from East Cemetery Hill to the Pennsylvania monument over the ground occupied by the Union army when Pickett's mighty charge was repulsed, they sang to stirring march time "Hail, Columbia."

The band from the Soldiers' Orphan Industrial school at Scotland, Pa., opened the program with music and the prayer was made by Chaplain M. B. Riddle, General H. S. Hildekoper, president of the commission, which had in charge the erection of the monument and all arrangements for the dedication, made the address turning over the memorial to Governor Stuart.

Representing the state of Pennsylvania, the monument itself, which was erected at a cost of \$150,000, is the most magnificent of the more than 500 memorials which dot the battlefield.

The monument rests in the center of Pennsylvania park and towers sixty-nine feet in the air, and is forty feet square. It is of granite, surmounting a parapet eighty-four feet square, enclosed in a stone coping, in niches in which are numerous bronze tablets bearing inscriptions. It is built in the form of a hollow square, a high arch opening from each of the four sides, each topped by huge reliefs, and the whole structure is topped by a dome on which is perched a figure symbolizing victory and made of iron cannon used in the Civil War.

The memorial contains the records of the Pennsylvania commands which took part in the battle. There were sixty-nine regiments of infantry, nine of cavalry and seven batteries of artillery. Total present, 34,530; killed and mortally wounded, 1182; wounded, 3177; missing, 860; total loss, 5219.

The names of thirty-four generals appear. Among them are: Meade, Reynolds, Hancock, Gregg, Birney, Geary, Humphreys, Hayes, Crawford, Rowley, Pleasanton, Gibbons, Winslow, Huey, Vincent, Muhlenberg, J. L. Gregg, Cobham, Lyle, Fisher, Coulter, Schimmelpenninck, Biddle, McCandless, Stone, Tippen, Kane, Brooke, McIntyre, Dana, Switzer, Fraser, Neill and McKean.

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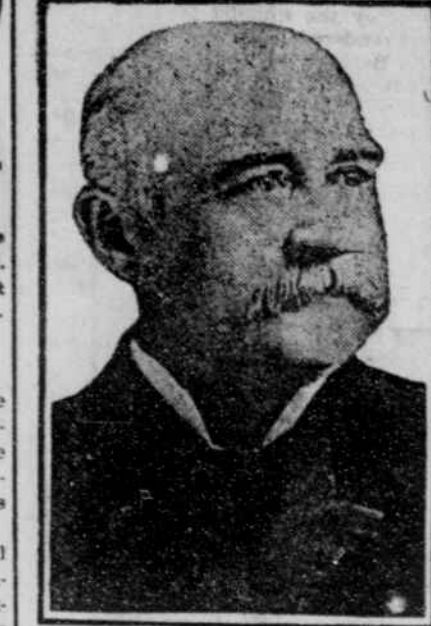
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## GOVERNOR STUART.

Attended Unveiling of Soldiers' Monument at Gettysburg.



## DEDICATE SHAFT AT GETTYSBURG

Old Soldiers From All Parts of Pennsylvania Attend.

### RECEIVED BY GOV. STUART

Unveiling of Battlefield Monument Took Place in Drenching Rain—Is 69 Feet High and Cost \$150,000.

Standing in a blistering summer sun during the early part of the ceremonies and in a drenching rain toward the end, 20,000 Pennsylvanians, one-fourth of them Civil War veterans, attended the impressive dedication of the memorial erected by Pennsylvania to her sons who fought at Gettysburg forty-seven years ago.

The unpleasant weather did not in any degree lessen the enthusiasm of the veterans. Only one or two were prostrated by the heat. When the rain started to fall General Gregg was speaking.

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Delegate to Prison Congress Robbed. It developed in Indianapolis, Ind., that Walter G. Scott, of Scotland, a delegate to the Prison Congress, and who is visiting in Indianapolis, had been robbed of \$100 in United States currency and a letter of credit for \$400 while in Indianapolis. Mr. Scott, who is one of the foremost students of criminology in his country, had a costly lesson in the branch he studies, according to the belief of detectives who have been assigned to the case.

47,227 People in Lancaster. The population of Lancaster, Pa., is 47,227, as compared with 41,459 in 1900, or an increase of 13.9 per cent, according to an announcement made at the census office.

## GROWTH OF MEN'S SUNDAY CLUB

Thrifty Organization Combines Business With Pleasure.

Plan and Scope of Its Work Founded Seven Years Ago For the Advancement of Its Members in Intelligence, Social Intercourse and in Business, the Men's Sunday Club Has Met With Merited Success.

The Men's Sunday club of Yonkers, N. Y., is one of the most thrifty and substantial organizations of its kind of which we know. It was organized seven years ago.

The object of the club is for the general intellectual, social and business improvement of its members. The idea of such a club had its inception in the thrift and industry of Francis J. Moultrie, a prominent and well known citizen of the town.

The plan and scope of the work to be accomplished by the organization was outlined by John E. Bruce, the well known newspaper correspondent and author of the book entitled, "Eminent Negro Men and Women."

Outline of Plan and Scope. All Afro-American male citizens of good character, regardless of church affiliation, may be admitted to membership. That they be asked and required to pay an entrance fee of 3 cents per week or \$1.56 per year dues. That they be asked and required to pay 30 cents additional per week and that this sum be deposited with the treasurer and by him placed in a reliable bank to the credit of the Men's Sunday club.

When \$1,500 has accumulated this amount should be expended toward the purchase of a site for a public hall as a home for the club. Mr. Bruce's idea is to make the entrance fee and the dues so low that they would be within the reach of every poor man.

Three shares or certificates of the value of \$5 each shall be the number which each member is expected to purchase, but no member is compelled to purchase more than this.

The maximum number of certificates which any member may own is \$100 worth, and this limitation is urged for the purpose of encouraging the thrifty and industrious to join the club and become equal partners in a great scheme to erect a public hall. The club has grown and prospered and is in a flourishing condition at the present time.

Club's Property Holdings. By closely following its system of paying dues the club soon raised \$1,500, which was increased by \$500 raised at a rally. President Moultrie, who is also treasurer of the club, made up the difference required to make a deposit of \$3,000 on the purchase of a \$12,000 property on New Main street, the most prominent business street in Yonkers.

The club contemplates converting the lower floor of this building into a hall temporarily or into a store, which can be rented at a good profit. Recently there has been added to the club a women's auxiliary, made up of the wives, mothers and daughters of the members.

The ladies have raised hundreds of dollars and are far and away ahead of the men as ingatherers of the coin of the realm.

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"Can be depended upon to deliver the goods?" "Yes, even if he has to steal them."